WASHINGTON.

President Hayes' Position on the ing the recommendations of the President and Secretary Sherman. Currency Question.

DUTY OF THE SOUND MONEY MEN.

The Bayard Resolution in the Senate Finance Committee.

WADE HAMPTON AND THE ELECTORAL VOTE.

A Flat Contradiction to General Gary's Statement.

FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12, 1879. PRESIDENT HAYES' VIEWS ON THE CURRENCY QUESTION-THE DUTY OF SOUND MONEY MEN

General Hawley saw the President this evening and had a very full and free talk with him on the finances. The conversation seemed to General

Hawley not only very interesting but also important, and when it had proceeded for a little the General, struck with this, asked the President's on to take a careful memorandum of what was said, to which the President at once consented, and authorized him, if he saw fit, to make it public. The President said :-

"The practical question is, What shall now be done? Already there are propositions in both houses in opposition to the principles of the Message, and at least an important resolution—Senator Bayard's—In the line of action recommended in the Massage. Now what is required, in my judgment, is that upon these propositions there shall be a thorough and full discussion. The result of such a discussion will be to show the country that the true issue is precisely what it has been for several years past-namely, a question between inflationists on one side and the friends of sound, stable, constitutional currency on the other. Let every man who believes in hard money vote against the propositions in both houses which are against an early return to the constitutional currency, and let him sustain, by voting and by debate, all propositions which, like Mr. Bayard's. look to the action recommended by the Message.

"It is not to be regarded as a mere party question but if it were, no policy could be wiser for the republican party than to stand by the principles and measures with which they have been identified for the last five years. If they fail to do it they give an opportunity to the democratic party, which will enable it, if it is wise, to carry the country in 1880."

There was much further conversation but these words of the President, taken down by General Hawley and read over to him, cover the subject aufficiently and seem to make it needless for Mr. Fort, of Illinois, to report anything further in his

To another gentleman, also a republican, who visited the President yesterday to converse on the same subject of the repeal of the legal tender clause, the President said, in substance, the same thing. He said that "as to the practical question of how and when to carry out the principles of the Message I am confident that full and thorough debate on the resolutions, pro and con., which have already been offered in Congress will develope the fact that the true issue on the subject is the old, familiar question which has so long divided our public and hard money men on the other," and that "in my judgment the course to be now taken by hard money men is to oppose by votes and discussion all resolutions antagonizing the principles of the Message on this subject and to support all proper resolutions looking to their embodiment in practical legislation. The sooner this line of action is adopted the sooner the friends of a sound and stable currency in Congress will find that they are sustained by the people."

MR. BAYARD'S LEGAL TENDER RESOLUTION BE-FORE THE SENATE FINANCE COMMITTEE-MEMBERS SHOWING THEIR HANDS.

At the session of the Senate Finance Committee to-day the republicans for the first time showed their hands, and developed the policy on which they seem to have determined of opposing, or, at least, as far as possible delaying, all action looking toward the repeal of the legal tender clause. The Warner mained over from the last session. On motion Senator Voorhees to-day its consideration was postponed until after the holidays, and thereupon Senator Bayard's resolution for the repeal of the legal of Mr. Beyard, chairman, and Messrs. Kernan, Wal-lace, Voorhees and Beck (democrats) and Messrs. Morrill, Ferry, Jones of Nevada and Allison (republicaus). The discussion of the resolution in the co mittee to-day showed that Allison and Ferry (republicans) were hostile to it and opposed permission to report it to the Senate; so, too, were Voorhees and vania, were absent. Bayard, Kernan and Morrill were favorable to a report to the Senate. Senator Wallace, if present, would have voted with these; but even this would have made a tie—three democrats and one republican for the repeal of the legal tender clause and two de two republicans against. Seeing how the postponement of the resolution for further con-sideration until January 5, which was agreed to, and so the question goes over until after the holidays. It is just as well, for there is a good deal of evidence money, as the President calls it, are gaining in courage and in numbers. It is considered certain here that the Finance Committee will, after the holidays at least, permit Senator Bayard to report his joint resolution, and it wants that time the republicans had awakened to the biunder they are making, and should rush in with tions or an amendment to the Bayard resolution.

repeal of the legal tender clause increase also. Mr. Frank Hurd, an Ohio sound money democrat, is working hard to get out of committee and before the House a bill of his which proposes to repeal the logal tender quality of greenbacks after 1881. He expresses his determination, unless the Speaker inter-teres against him, to have this bill thoroughly debated and is not likely to fail. There is, therefore, a fatprospect that after the holidays both houses will be ied with this question, and there is a very general belief here that debate will secure victory the sound money men, and that the question of most real interest now is which party will manage to secure for itself the credit of abregating the legal tender quality of paper money. Republican chiefs have, for the m committed themselves against the measure, but, with the exception of Mr. Hisine, they have all been

very careful not to burn their ships, and if after the holidays they see reason to turn about and support the administration view they can easily repudiate come out boldly with a measure of their own, adopt-

There is felt here a strong influence, exerted by the Bayard resolution or any other looking to the repeal of legal tender. Merchants engaged in legitimate business—and not only these, but men of all classes, even to small dealers and intelligent mechanics—write here easerly welcoming Mr. Bayard's movement, but the holders of stocks at high prices discourage it, regard it as untimely, and by letter and personal suggestion exert an influence over members and Senators adverse to it. Such un-seen influences are often powerful when the question is of pigeonholing a bill or preventing it from being reported; but when a real and important ques-tion once gets before either house for debate they become powerless, and in this case the question has to be settled by debate.

SENATOR HAMPTON'S REPLY TO GENERAL GARY. Senator Hampton's attention was drawn to-day to ing him reported by a HERALD correspondent from Columbia, S. C., in to-day's HERALD. He read 'the correspondence over carefully, and said that while there were various misrepresentations, beginning as far back as the events of the war, he did not consider anything worthy of notice except so much as related to the alleged breach of faith in the matter of the Tilden elections. Upon this point he re marked:-

the rumors, of which the Herald speaks to-day, about Senator Hampton's infidelity to the democratic electoral ticket in 1876, which have been floating in the air ever since; and while I cannot agree with the Herald that they have, as it says, now found a respectable sponsor in General Gary, still as some one is at last found to father utterly and absolutely false.

"That they are false," he continued, "can easily be established by the following facts:-Soon after the election in 1876 an article appeared in an Augusta, Ga., paper, of course anonymously, making the same charges and referring to General McGowan, as Gary now does. He was behind them, as he is now, and this article, if not written by General Gary, was at least inspired by him. The chairman of the State Execu tive Committee, A. C. Haskeil, subsequently elected to the Supreme Bench of the State, immediately erul McGowan also replied to it and took the sam ground. So complete and overwhelming wer hese replies that the author of the slander made no response to them, and I need only refer you to their letters for my ful south Carolina. That party acted in perfect go faith during the whole canvass, and the fact that Mr. Hayes' majority by republican count was only abou 600 votes over Mr. Tilden shows how carnestly we with General Gary on this matter or any other during that canvass or before it, or since, has entirely escaped my recollection if this ever occurred. It may have been my misfortune that I have not done so, but as I have always regarded his views as narrow, unwise and dangerous, I have studiously avoided asking his advice or acting on his sugges

It will be seen that Senator Hampton makes a very square denial of General Gary's accusations. You correspondent will add that during the carrier 1876 the Hanall on very frequent occasions editorially urged the democrats of South Carolins, and General Hampton, as their candidate, to abandon the Tilden electoral ticket, or at least to run a ticket of Hayes and Hampton, and that there was at that time general disappointment that the demo-crats and General Hampton refused to do what many of their Northern friends thought wise and proper.

FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12, 1879. A FRAUDULENT PENSION CLAIM - A WOMAN IN-DICTED FOR FORGERY.

District Attorney Woodford, of New York, to-day itted to District Attorney H. H. Wells, of this city, an exemplified copy of an indictment against Harriet N. Kingsbury, charging her with forgery and the presentation of an affidavit in support of pension claim against the United States. Henry Kingsbury, of New York city, who died from the effect of a wound received in the late porting this claim she produced an affidavit, to which she forged the name of Evadus Brady and made oath to being that person. The deposition set forth that Mrs. Harriet N. Kingsbury was the aunt of the deponent, and was known by the latter to be the true and lawful widow of Major Kingsbury. The woman is now under surveillance at the Lafayette ing and sent to New York to answer the indictment REVISION OF THE SUGAR TARIFF-MEMORIAL

OF IMPORTERS AND REFINERS. Representative Morton, of New York, presented in the House to-day the following memorial of leading importers and refiners of New York and Philadelphia regarding the sugar tariff:-

TO THE HONORABLE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNFIED STATES IN CONORES

SENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES IN CONGRESS ASSEMBLED:—
The undersigned, importers, refiners and dealers in sugar, do most respectfully represent to your honorable bodies:—
First—That the entire business of the importing, refining and distributing of sugar in this country, involving about \$150,000,000 annually, has been for the past three years, and is now, by reason of the present tariff and the constant agitation of a change of the same, seriously deranged and embarrassed.

Second—That disregarding the law which prescribes the Dutch standard of color as the sole basis of dutiable value the officials of the Treasury Department in some of the ports are arbitrarily fixing rates of duty on another and totally different basis, thereby endangering all business transactions in foreign sugars, and already involving large amounts which have been paid by the importors under protest.

which have been paid by the importers under protest.

Third—That the before mentioned condition of business, together with the declarations of the Secretary of the Treasury of great losses to the revenue, demands a revision of the sugar tariff by Congress at the earliest practicable moment, for which your petitioners do most carnestly pray.

Fourth—Your petitioners also desire most respectfully, but emphatically, to protest against the measure introduced into the last Congress in which it was proposed that the Treasury Department should attempt by some means to establish the percentage of crystallizable augar as a basis of duties, inasmuch as such a measure is impracticable and unsafe for the government; leading inevitably to serious controversies between merchants and the Treasury, while it also puts into the hands of subordinate officials increased facilities for that favoritiem and unfair discrimination which is a principal cause of complaint against the present graduated tariff.

tariff.

Fifth—Your petitioners most respectfully urge upon your honorable bodies consideration of the roport of the Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives in 1875 on tariff laws, wherein they

Representatives in 1875 on tariff laws, wherein they say:—

"We believe that importing merchants, who pay into the Treasury so large a part of the money which constitutes the pecuniary resources of the nation, are entitled to be clearly and distinctly told what rates of duty will be exacted from them, that no undue disturbance of their business transaction should be made by unexpected Treasury exactions. Such—We heartily agree with the recommendation of the Secretary of the Treasury in his annual reports of 1877 and 1878, which is entirely in harmony with the above report of the Judiciary Committee, and in which we believe he points out the only practical, sensible and safe remedy for the difficulties complained of, insuring to the government the honest collection of the revenue, and to the merchants and others engaged in commerce in this great staple a safe basis for business transactions.

The Secretary's report of 1878 is as follows:—

The Secretary's report of 1878 is as follows:-The Secretary's report of 1878 is as follows:—
It is imperative that some change in the mode of collecting duties on sugar should be had, and it is preferred, as stated in the last report, that the duty should be at one rate on all grades of sugar up to a point which will exclude temptation either to color sugar for the purpose of reducing the duty or to commit rrand by means of sampling and classification. The duties now are to a large extent dependent upon the fidelity of the sampler, one of the lowest paid officers in the public service.

THE LOADING OF FOREIGN SHIPS. Congressman Wait, of Connecticut, who original introduced the joint resolution allowing foreign of entry, says that when the bill was discussed be fore the Committee on Commerce, of which he is a fore the Committee on Commerce, of which he is a navigation of Hudson's Bay practicable by ships member, it was proposed to give the Secretary of specially constructed for that purpose.

the Treasury the discretionary power of determin ing what ports should be included in the list. The mmerce Committee amended the act so as to include all ports of delivery, and in the discussion in the House it was developed that this feature of the measure was objectionable. The bill having been recommitted, it will be reported again to the House after the recess as first proposed by Mr. Wait, and in that form it is believed there will be no objection to

MONTH TO THE THE PROPERTY OF THE PARTY OF TH

INTERSTATE COMMERCE. The House Committee on Commerce heard arguments to-day from a committee of the Board of grees interfering and attempting to regulate the charges of transportation of freight by railroad companies. The committee will finish the hearing for and against the Interstate Commerce bill next Tuesbill, and expects to report it favorably immediately after the reassembling of Congress in January. THE NAVAL OBSERVATORY.

Committee on Naval Affairs for the appointment of a commission to select a site for the Navai Observatory will, it is believed, enable the commission to deter mine upon a proper place for the location of the obervatory, so that the work may be begun without

GENERAL WASHINGTON DESPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12, 1879.

APPROPRIATION BILLS PASSED. The Fortifications bill was passed by the Hous to-day as reported by the committee, with an ame ment offered by Mr. Reagan, of Texas, appropriating

\$50,000 for the defence of Galveston Harbor.

The Pension Appropriation bill, which appropriates \$32,404,000, as against \$29,266,000 last year, was agreed to in Committee of the Whole without amendment, and, on its being reported to the House, THE INTEROCEANIC CANAL.

Mr. Gibson, of Louisiana, introduced a bill, which was referred to the Committee on Commerce, for the appointment of an interpreanic commission to determine the best plan and route for the establish ment of a communication for trade and commerce between the Atlantic and Pacific occans across the

It provides for the appointment by the President cted—one from the navy and one from the army one from the coast survey and two from civil life; and the latter two to receive \$500 per month, which commission shall be called the "Interoceanic Com-

NATIONAL BOARD OF TRADE.

THE BANKRUPT LAW AND ADULTERATION OF FOOD UNDER CONSIDERATION.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12, 1879. this afternoon. The committee appointed yester day, consisting of Mesars. Burley, Randolph, Back man, Hodges and Bales, to consider the propriety o the re-enactment of the National Bankrupt law, sub mitted a report, holding that in such re-enactmen there are two cardinal features which should be fully recognized, namely:-

Pirst—That the expenses incurred in the administration of the law should be reduced to the lowest cossible figure according to a fixed schedule of possible figure according to a fixed schedule of charges. Second-That all exemptions allowed to debtor should be particularly specified in such law, and should be in lieu of all State exemptions.

The report in conclusion says:-Your committee have thought it best not to enter into further details at the present time, believing that the propositions above stated are comprehensive and sufficiently indicative of what should be the tonor and spirit of the law.

The report was unanimously adopted.

After a very general discussion on the proposition submitted by the Executive Council regarding gov ernment inspection of sailing vessels Mr. McLaren of Milwaukee, offered the following proposition

next annual meeting:—

Besolved, That the Executive Council be instructed to present to Congress a memorial saking that the laws regulating the government inspection of steamboats be so amended as to extend the system of inspection so as to include the seaworthiness of sailing vessels also and to reduce the fees for inspection of all vessels to as low a scale as may be found necessary to cover the cost of making such inspection. ADULTERATION OF FOOD.

by Mr. Thurber, of New York, was unanis adopted:-

Whereas the public mind has of late been consi erably agitated by the alleged general adulteration of food, and

Whereas the question of pure and wholesome food and drink is one of great importance to the people of the United States, and
Whereas local attempts to regulate the sale of food have, on account of limited jurisdiction or other causes, generally proved inadequate for the purposes for which they were designed, and it is, therefore, important that wise laws (if possible, national in cnaracter) should be enacted which will afford adequate protection both to consumers and honest manufacturers, and

equate protection both to consumers and honest manufacturers, and
Whereas a member of this Board offers to place \$1,000 at the disposal of the Executive Council of this Board for a prize or prizes to be given for the best act or acts, accompanied by an essay, designed to prevent injurious adulteration and regulate the sale of food without imposing unnecessary burdens upon commerce; therefore be it
Resolved, That the president of the National Board of Trade be authorized to appoint a committee of experts, to be composed of five members, one of whom shall be a member of the medical profession, one a chemist, one a member of the legal profession and one a merchant; said committee to examine and pass upon the merits of any sets or essays which may be submitted to them and to award prizes therefor. The committee as soon as possible after their appointment to make public the necessary conditions, and when their labors are completed to place in the hands of the president of this Board an act designed to accomplish the purpose above described.

The committee authorized by this resolution will be appointed by President Fraley after proper de liberation on the subject.

Secretary Evarts' name was privately mentioned by Mr. Thurber as the member of the legal profes sion in connection with this committee. THE NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Upon reaching the last proposition on the official programme, which was regarding the propriety of amending, revising or repealing the act of Congress creating a national board of health, a communication was read from Dr. Turner, secretary of the National Board of Health, in behalf of the Executive Committee of that Board, calling the attention of the National Board of Trade to the fact that the Board of Health is now engaged in perfecting a plan for a national public health organization, including a plan for a national quarantine and the relations which this quarantine should bear to State and local systems of quarantine. In view of this fact the communication requested that the Board of Trade should appoint a committee to confer with the Board of Health on the subject. After a brief discussion a committee of three was accordingly appointed. The proposition above mentioned was consequently deferred, pending a report from the

Committee on Conterence.

At the close of the proceedings the Board refuse to entertain several propositions relating to new business not upon the programme.

On motion of Mr. McLaren, of Milwankee, a cor-dial vote of thanks was tendered to President Fraley, of Philadolphia, and Secretary Hill, of Boston, after which, at six P. M., the Board adjourned, sub tect to the call of the Executive Council.

NAVIGATION OF HUDSON'S BAY.

MONTREAL, Dec. 12, 1879. Professor Selwyn, head of the Dominion Ge logical Survey, being interviewed in reterence to statement of the Deputy Governor of the Hudson's Bay Company as to the impracticability of constructing as railway from Lake Winnipeg states there would be no to Port Nelson, states there would be no difficulty in constructing such a road. The distance from Lake Winnipeg to Port Nelson is 301 miles, through a very favorable country, which presents no engineering difficulties. The great obstacle in the way of development of the Northwest is the cost of transporting the produce by way of the lakes. The construction of this road would greatly lessen the distance. He considers the

RED ROCK DESTROYED

Annihilation of a Town in the Oil Regions of Pennsylvania.

A TERRIBLE FIRE.

Hundreds of People Homeless-One Hundred and Sixty Thousand Dollars' Worth of Property Destroyed.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

BRADFORD, Pa., Dec. 12, 1879. morning. It was the most destructive conflagration buildings were burned, the district covering over twelve acres. The total loss is estilast night. A well on the side hill had been cleaned out preparatory to torpedoing, the tubing being left out of the well. One of the hands passing by with a lantern the gas caught, consuming the rig ran down the hill and communicated with a tank owned by E. O. Emerson and containing tank burned for hours, the biaze being plainly visible at Bradford, a distance of six miles The tank was located in a position that commanded the heart of the town. Embankments were thrown up and avery precaution taken to save the place ction, but without avail. The Bradford fire companies were sent for, but at a late hour it men were sent home.

BURSTING OF THE GREAT TANK. Between three and four o'clock this morning the upper bands of the great tank fell in with a crash and the tank burst. The burning oil ran out; huge flery wave jumped high over the embankments and, spreading to the extent of three hundred feet swept through the heart of the town, which literally nelted away before the heat. The burning oil courses through the streets fully four feet in depth. A wave of fire would bound against a house, jump over the roof, and in less time than it would take to write flames. It was truly a grand sight. Had it not been for the slarm sounded about midnight the loss of life would have been great. As it was people barely

had time to escape with their lives. J. Curtis, a rig builder, had barely time to enter his house and carry forth his sick wife ere the house was on fire. The burning oil swept through the town like a tidal wave. Little or nothing was saved. Not a store or saloon is left standing and over one hundred families are homeless to-night. The destruction was complete. The trestle of the Olean, Bradford and Warren Railroad

SOME OF THE LOSSES.

The principal losses were as follows:-Bacon Oil Company, two rigs, two 250-barrel tanks

tull of oil. \$5,000. E. O. Emerson, 25,000-barrel iron tank, full of oil; four rigs, three 250-barrel tanks, full of oil; one 600-barrel tank, full, \$45,000.

Pittsburg Oil Company, one rig, one 250 barrel and one 600-barrel tank, both full of oil, \$4,000. James S. White, Post Office and hardware store

mail matter all saved), \$3,000; insurance, \$1,000. H. O. Burt, \$5,000; insurance, \$2,600. Thomas Parker, Tuna Valley Hotel, \$2,000; insur-

Theodore Baetzhold, boots and shoes, \$600. Lefever & Hooker, Merchants' Hotel, \$2,000; no

A. Gersen, clothing, \$2,000; insurance, \$550. L. M. Chase & Co., dry goods and groceries, \$5,000; nsurance, \$3,000.
Dr. J. W. Folwell, drug store, \$2,700; insurance

Mrs. G. W. Williams, millinery store and dwelling ouse, \$800.

A. Judd, boarding house, \$1,000.
R. Scheckler, barber shop and two buildings,

Charles Webster & Co., tank builders, \$500 N. H. Edwards & Co., Foxburg Iron Works, tools

M. M. Thorton, Red Rock House, \$1,000. Smith & McDonald, Exchange Hotel, \$1,800. The citizens of adjoining towns came nobly to the rescue, throwing their houses open to the sufferers. Bradford contributed \$1,000 and provisions.

Red Rock is situated about five miles east fro Bradford, McKean county, and contained about one thousand inhabitants. It was built entirely of wood. Much of the business of the town was conested with the oil trade Relief committees have been formed to render aid

Bradford, telegraphed to Red Rock as follows:—
"Call on us for all help necessary." James Broder, Mayor of Bradford, Pa., sent a tel

wram to the President of the Western Union Telegraph Company as follows:-

The Western Union Telegraph Company will re-

FATAL MINING ACCIDENT.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

POTTSVILLE, Pa., Dec. 12, 1879.

A terrible accident occurred this afternoon at
Faust & Son's colliery, near the village of Tremont, caused by a fall of coal, from which three men named Frederick Hoy, John Eckler and William Jameson, lost their lives. From all indications they must have been dead for several hours before they were discovered. Their not coming out at quitting time aroused suspicion, and Mr. Jacob Culbert, the mining boss, instituted a search and soon found their mangles bodies underneath several tons of coal and slate, which it took five hours to remove before the bodies could be reached. They were taken to the mouth of the pit, where they were met by hundreds of men, women and children, all saxiously awaiting the result of the search. The wives of the men were present and gave way to their anguish. The scene was a most heartrending one. Hoy, aged fifty-two years, had both arms and one leg broken, and his head crushed. He leaves a wife and four small children. Eckler, aged torty-five, had one arm and a leg broken, and his neek dislocated. He leaves a wife and two girls. Both of these men resided at Tremont. Jamesou was aged nineteen years. His head was crushed. His mother lives at Pine Grove. The excitement at this hour is intense, but it is thought no other miners are killed or injured. The Coroner has withheld the inquest until the mine inspector can be examined. Jameson, lost their lives. From all indications they

ACCUSED OF POISONING. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

LANCASTER, Pa., Dec. 12, 1879. The poisoning case against Julia Ann Hoover was before Alderman Spurrier this afternoon. Miss Hoover presented a nervous appearance as she Hoover presented a nervous appearance as she listened to the evidence, and the matter now appears to weigh heavily upon her mind. Professor Baker testified that he found poison in the child's stomach, about three grains, which was more than sufficient to cause the death of a child. J. M. Fertzer, druggist, testified that he sold Julia Ann Hoover six ounces of arsenic under the pretence that she wished it to kill rats. The testimony of several doctors was merely a repetition of the facts divulged during the Coroner's inquest. The case will be concluded to-morrow.

ELIZABETH MUST PAY.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

TRENTON, N. J., Dec. 12, 1879.
In the United States Circuit Court to-day, on application of Robert Goelet and Elbridge T. Gerry, executors of the late Peter and Robert Goelet, of New viccutors of the late Peter and Robert Goelet, of New York, Judge Nixon ordered the city authorities of Elizabeth to show cause on December 22 next why a writ of mandamus should not issue requiring them to levy and collect a tax on Elizabeth city property to satisfy a judgment rendered in favor of the Goelets against the city September 16 last for \$6,307 28, with interest to the time of the collection of the same.

WRONGS OF THE PONCAS.

AN INDIAN GIRL'S ACCOUNT OF THE SUFFERINGS OF HER KINDRED APPEALING TO THE LAW FOR LIBERTY AND REDRESS OF GRIEVANCES -BRIGHT EYES' ADDRESS TO A SYMPATHETIC AUDIENCE AT STEINWAY HALL.

A curious and interesting meeting was held at Steinway Hall last evening. It is scarcely the fashion in this country any longer to sympathize with the wrongs of the Indians, and therefore to see Steinway Hall almost filled by an intelligent and demon strative assemblage listening to sympathy in behalf of the may be regarded as an unusual spectacle. The occasion was the more remarkable from the fact that some leading clergymen and business men were rently on rapport with the speakers in their denum ciations of the injustice which the government Among those on the platform were Peter Cooper, Rev. Dr. Henry W. Bellows, Rev. Dr. Ros-well D. Hitchcock, Mr. T. H. Tibbles, Standing Bear, a Ponca chief, a broad-shouldered long haired savage in civilized garments, and Bright Eyes, a daughter of the chief of the Omahas, an intelligent young girl speaking English fluently. Dr. Bellows presided, and opened the meeting by introducing Mr. Tibbles, a gentleman from Omaha, who became interested in the legel aspects of the case of the Ponca Indians, and who be lieves that if the matter can be brought before the United States Supreme Court that the law caunot refuse to restore to the Poncas the land from which they have been driven.

been friendly to the whites, living on their land, working industriously and peaceably and educating their chilhren. He quoted from the Indian reports to show that the Poncas are regarded as good Indians, who have helped and defended the whites and never given trouble. He quoted from the treaty made with them, in which it was promised that the should live forever on their land in Nebraska and Idaho, and then recited the story of the sudder 1877 with orders to drive the whole tribe to the Indian territory regardless of the treaty. He described eloquently the suffering and death that ensued in the unhealthy climate of the Indian territory,
and showed how the braves, in despair, fought to the
death sooner than see their wives and children dis.
He demanded the protection of the law for the Indians, and showed the barbarism and cruelty of leaving
them without any defence against the seizure of
their property. The only way to stop Indian wars,
he urged, was to give the Indians the right to protect their property before the law. This is what
Canada has done, and Canada has no Indian wars.
The speaker's remarks were earnest and eloquent

PEACEFUL AND INDUSTRIOUS.

tect their property before the law. This is what Canada has dope, and Canada has no Indian wars. The speaker's remarks were earnest and cloquent and frequently grocted with hearty applause.

BRIGHT RYSS ON THE PLATFORM.

Bright Eyes, the daughter of the chief of the Omahas, a tribe related to the Poncas, was then introduced to the audience, who saw a comely, plump young lady, dressed modestly and plainly in civilized attire. She had a glowing complexion and bright, intelligent black eyes, suggestive of smouldering fire. She spoke in a tremulous voice, a little nervously until she warmed up with her theme. Her pronunciation of English was distinct. She began:—I have lived all my life, except two years that I was at school in New Jersey, among my own tribe, the Omahas, and I have had an opportunity to study the Indian question. It crushed our hearts to see a little handful of poor, ignorant, helpless, but peaceful people, such as the Poncas are, oppressed by a mighty nation—a nation so powerful that it could well have afforded to show justice and humanity. It was so hard to feel how powerless we were to help those we loved so dearly when we saw our relatives forced from their homes and compelled to go to a strange country at the point of the bayonet. The whole Ponca tribe were rapidly advancing in civilization; cultivated their farms, and their schoolhouses and churches were well filled, when they were suddenly informed that the government required their removal to Indian Territory. It was such a cowardly thing for the government to do. They sold the land which belonged to the Poncas to the Shoux without the knowledge of the owners, and as the Poncas were perfectly helpless and the Shoux without the knowledge of the owners, and as the Poncas were perfectly helpless and the Shoux without the knowledge of the owners, and as the Poncas were perfectly helpless and the Shoux without the knowledge of the owners, and as the Poncas were perfectly helpless and the Shoux without the knowledge of the owners, and as the Ponc to move the friendly tribe. The tribe has been robbed of thousands of dollars' worth of property, and the government shows no disposition to return it. That property was lawfully the Ponnest. They had worked for it, and the annuities which the government was to pay belonged to the Poncas. All annuities paid to Indian tribes are in payment for land sold. They are not charity. The government never gives alms to the Indians, and thanks to the Indians Ring the Indians do not get half of what is due them. (Applause.) We are treated with less consideration than dows.

(Applianse.) We are treated with less consideration than dogs.

No voice to speak for them.

For the past 100 years the indians have had no one to tell the story of their wrongs. If a white man does an injury to an Indian the injured party has to suffer in slience, or, if too much exasperated, to seek revenge. Then the act of vengeance has been spread abroad through the newspapers as a senseless act. It is because I know that a majority of the people of the United States do not know of the cruelities and injustice of the Indian Ring that I have the courage to appeal to them in behalf of a conquered and helpless people. I do not know that I have the right to say a conquered people. We are helpless, it is true, but at least we do not feel that we are

helpless people. I do not know that I have the right to say a conquered people. We are helpless, it is true, but at least we do not feel that we are conquered. We are human beings; God made us as well as you, and we are His because of our ignorance and helplessness. I seem to understand why Christ came upon the earth and wandered over it, houseless and hated of all mon. It brings Him nearer to us to feel that He suffered as we suffer.

The girl then proceeded to relate some of the acts of brutality and oppression in her own tribe and the Poncas, and described in no flattering terms the character of most of the Indian agents. She concluded her address as follows:—"I have come to you to appeal for your sympathy and help for my people. They are immortal beings, for whom Christ died. They asked me to appeal to the churches, because they have heard that God's people are there, and to the judges, because they can right all wrong. The people who were once owners of this soil ask you for their liberty, and law is liberty."

The Indian girl's address was listened to with great attention and much wonderment at her excelent choice of English. Dr. Hitchook siterward made a short address, followed by Standing Lear, who told briefly the story of his wrongs in his native language, translated by Bright Eyes.

THE GUILTY UTES.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12, 1879. Secretary Schurz this afternoon received a tele gram from General Hatch, dated Los Pinos, December 10, stating that the Indians in their request to Washington meant to be by the general government. They are willing to tried anywhere out of Colorado. They be tried anywhere out of Colorado. They stated through Ouray that they might as well be hanged to the trees at the agency as to be taxen to Denver. Ouray says that the commission has demanded all the warriors mentioned by the women, but that the women made some mistakes, which will be known at the trial, but that the proper persons will be secured and turned over as soon as it is ascertained who they are. They will turn over all persons mentioned by the women.

DENVER, Col., Dec. 12, 1879. A special despatch from Los Pinos, dated the 11th

inst., says:—

After leaving Les Pines the Commissioners will proceed to Denver or Fort Steele, where they will continue the investigation. General Hatch, chairman of the Commission, says:—"I do not believe that these Indians will allow themselves to be tried in Colorado. I do not believe that they can be tried elsewhere, and I believe we might as well end this business and fight them now." No Utes have appeared at the agency up to noon to-day (Thursday), though Colorow and Jack had promised to return with Douglas and others specified by Thursday. inst., says:--

ACQUITTAL OF NEW JERSEY FREE. HOLDERS.

SOUTH AMBOY, Dec. 10, 1879.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-Some time ago the Grand Jury indicted the Chosen Freeholders of Middlesex county, N. J., on the ground that the mileage charged in the Freeolders' bills was an itlegal charge. Mention was made of this indictment in most of the newspapers. The trial of the indicted Freeholders was set down for November 19, and the test case tried was that of Thomas Macan, the director. The jury, after an absence of five minutes, brought in a verdict of not guilty; and as the Public Prosecutor acknowindged this to be his strongest case Judge Cogswell ordered him to enter a nolic prosequi as to all the other cases.

Those newspapers that mentioned the indictment hould also notice the summary acquittal of the riminals, of whom 1, your obedient servant, was no.

G. S.

LAND IN CONTROVERSY.

An order condemning certain land for the New York and Brighton Beach Railway Company was ecently made by Justice Barnard, of the Kings county Supreme Court. A portion of this land, located on the north side of the Concourse, was claimed by the town of Gravesend and the Park Commissioners. Justice Barnard's order was appealed from and argument in the matter was heard by Justices Gilbert and Pratt, in General Term of the Supreme Court yesterday. Decision was reserved.

THE HOTCHKISS SCANDAL.

Mrs. Hotchkiss and Dr. Wilson in Lockport Jail.

WHAT THEY SAY.

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.

The excitement is very great over the disclos n the Hotchkiss murder case, but the facis knows are of the vaguest description, and it will not be as-certained until the arrival of the Herald to-morrow hat anything like even an outline of the alleged diabolical conspiracy is known hero—the ver; seat of the alleged crime. I had an interview with ticulars of the arrest, which I obtained from Sherif d. Clark Lewis, are as follows:-

CORRESPONDENT-You left for Detroit on Wedne lay night last, I believe? Sheriff Lewis-Yes, on the ten minutes past eight

train. I had previously telegraphed the Chief of Police at Detroit regarding the parties being in the city, and received the following despatch:-

DETROIT, Dec. 10, 1879. To S. CLARK LEWIS:—
Parties here. Come on with requisition.
A. J. ROGERS, Superintendent of Police.
I arrived in Detroit on Thursday morning, and al

nce visited Police Headquarters, expecting to find the parties arrested. Imagine my surprise on learn' ing that nothing had been done. On the suggestion of the Chief of Police I went to my hotel, while a detective was despatched for Dr. Hugh McG. Wilson, who was found at his office on Michigan avenue, just preparing to go out to make a post-mortem examination. He came to police headquarters without the indictment found against him, said he was prepared to go without waiting for the requisition papers. I had previously learned that Mrs. Hotchries was in Buffalo, having gone there two or three days previous to my arrival in Detroit. "GOING TO FIGHT IT OUT."
When I asked the Doctor where Mrs. Hotchkiss

was he replied, "She is in Buffalo; but to prevent any delay I will telegraph her to meet us at the Mansion House, Buffalo. I propose to fight this affair out." Arrangements were at once made for leaving, and last night, accompanied by Dr. Hugh McG. Wilson and G. W. Hawley, a brother of Mrs. Hotchkiss, doing business at No. 117 Michigan avenue, and with whom Mrs. son has his office in the same block with G. W. Hawley. On arriving at Buffalo we found Mrs. G. C. Hotchkins waiting for us at the hotel mentioned. The Doctor talked more or less about the arrest, the alleged motive, &c. He claims that it is a persecution on the part of Mrs. Hotchkins' friend because Dr. Wilson had transacted some of her business. There has been some previous trouble over a will left by the father of G. C. Hotchkins by which Mrs. Hotchkins was left an annuity of about \$5,000. A. P. Launing, of Buffalo, was seen by the prisoners while we were in the city and engaged by them as one of their counsel. The officers have not placed the handcuffs on either of the arrested parties because of their willingness to come, and, as Dr. Hugh McG. Wilson expresses it, "fight it out." Turnkey Black, on being interviewed as to the disposition to be made of the prisoners, said Mrs. Hotchkins would be given a large room—the debtors' room—which had been fitted up in good shape. Dr. Hugh McG. Wilson would be confined in cell No. 13.

A large crowd was at the Erie depot on the arrival of the hall-past nine train from Buffalo, and even followed the Sheriff and his prisoners to the doors of the jail.

Exercence of the Accused. son has his office in the same block with G. W.

followed the Sheriff and his prisoners to the doors of the jail.

RETICENCE OF THE ACCUSED.

The HYRALD COFFESDONDENT met the prisoners at the station as they alighted from the train and accompanied them to the county jail. They were shown into a large apartment, delightfully warm and pleasant, and occupied by the genual Sheriff Lowis as his parlor. The HERALD correspondent, after having been introduced and politicly greeted by Dr. Hugh McGregor Wilson and Mrs. Hotchkiss, said:—"I have called to see you at the earliest possible moment to extend you an opportunity to give your version of the facts of the case for which you stand jointly indicted. I have telegraphed all of the accessible information of the prosecution, and the story is adverse to you both."

Dr. Wilson replied:—"We have sent for our counsel, and therefore at present care to say nothing. We are here and we mean dusiness, and we propose to meet these slanderous statements which have been put beloreithe community."

Mrs. Hotchkiss said nothing.

Dr. Wilson continued:—"I intended to come on any way myself, voluntarily, in a day or two, but thought I would wait and see what was to be done."

This, in substance, was all there was said.

DR. WILSON AND MRS. HOTCHKISS.

Dr. Wilson has pleasers, is a ruddy-faced Eng-

DR. WILSON AND MRS. HOTCHKISS.
Dr. Wilson, as he appears, is a ruddy-faced Englishman of the middle class, who speaks in a confident tone, with an air of perfect unconcern and uncommon assurance. He seems to be about for

eight years of age, was very well dressed and bore the air of prosperity, and he was the last man in the room who would have been suspected of the cowardly form of murder with which he stands indicted.

Mrs. Hotchkiss bore herself in a very lady like manner, and spont her time in caressing a favorite black and tan dog which she had brought with her. She was richly dressed, and showed every evidence of having been accustomed to luxurious living. one was richly dressed, and showed every evidence of having been accustomed to luxurious living. She seemed a woman fully fifty years of age, wearing a black wig, and of a decidedly composed countenance. Her face was a study.

As I left the jail I met Mr. George C. Greene, one of the prisoners' counsel, who had been informed by Deputy Sherriff John A. Merritt of their desire to see him.

by Deputy Sheriff John A. Merritt of their desire to see him.

GOSSIP CONCERNING THE CRIME.

Early this evening I had a talk with Dr. Simeon Tucker Clark, one of the chief medical witnesses for the prossection. He explains the fact that the prossection of the son of Mrs. Hotchkiss have not been exhumed and analyzed as being due to the peculiarity that the son died in Eric county, and that although buried in Niagara county the Eric county officials must be the movers in any attempt to try the prisoners on the charge of murdering the son. But Dr. Clark says, further, that the son ovidently died of strychnine poisoning, and no traces of that agent could now be found as in a case of arsenical poisoning.

An official in the District Attorney's office, pointing to the Court House to-night, said that no legal struggle in a capital case had ever been tried in that structure of equal magnitude to the one about to begin. A. P. Laning and George C. Greene are both vigorous, andactous and aggressive lawyers. Who besides the District Attorney and his assistant, James Brown, will represent the people is not yet known. But probably the Attorney General.

THE STATE CANVASS.

ALBANY, Dec. 12, 1879. proceeded to canvass the returns of the late State section. After canvassing the votes on each candi date certain imperfect ballots were allowed to the candidates they were intended for. These consisted chiefly of ballots with initials instead of names on them and the erroneous speiling of names. Resolutions were then adopted declaring elected the candidates receiving the greatest number of votes. It was found, as already published, that all the republican candidates, except the candidate for State Engineer and Surveyor, were slected, and they were declared elected. Horatio Seymour, Jr., democratic candidate for State Engineer and Surveyor, was declared elected. George G. Hoskins, the republican candidate for Lieutenant Governor, was declared elected.

Following are the total numbers of votes cast for each candidate:—

GOVERNOR.

Corneil, 418,567; Robinson, 375,790; Kelly, 77,566; Lewis (greenback), 20,286; Mears (prohibition), 4,437; scattering, 4,889.

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

Hoskins, 435,304; Potter, 435,014; Wieting, 23,067;
Bronson, 3,902; scattering, 4,824.

Carr. 436,013; Beach, 434,138; McCann, 22,558; Hop

Carr. 436,013; Beach, 434,138; McCann, 22,558; Hopkins, 4,226; scattering, 4,005.

Comptroller.

Wadsworth, 438,253; Olcott, 432,325; Shannon, 22,572; Allis, 4,192; scattering, 3,900.

TREASURES.

Wendell, 436,300; Mackin, 4,33,485; Winne, 21,646; Morriu, 4,149; scattering, 5,603.

ATTORNEY GENERAL.

Ward, 437,382; Schoomaker, 433,238; Wright, 21,961; Farrington, 4,073; scattering, 4,548, 21,961; Farrington, 4,073; scattering, 4,548.

Seymour, 439,681; Soule, 427,240; Nagle, 22,779; Hooker, 4,043; scattering, 5,312.

METROPOLITAN ELEVATED RAILWAY.

ALBANY, Dec. 12, 1879. The annual report of the New York Metropolitan Elevated Railway is as follows:--